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Two New Tenebrionid Species (Coleoptera) from the Ryukyu Islands

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Abstract Two new tenebrionid species from the Ryukyu Islands in southwestern Japan are described under the names of *Pseudoogeton kimurai* sp. nov. (Amarygmini) and *Tarpela kimurai* sp. nov. (Helopini).

Key words: New species; Tenebrionidae; Ryukyu Islands; *Pseudoogeton*; *Tarpela*; Amarygmini; Helopini.

In the summer of 1994, Mr. Katsumi AKITA, one of my best friends in entomology, brought me many interesting tenebrionid specimens collected by Mr. Masaaki KIMURA from the Ryukyu Islands. I was particularly interested in two species of them. One is brachypterous and resembles *Pseudoogeton uenoii* (MASUMOTO, 1981), and the other resembles *Tarpela amamiensis* KASZAB, 1964. They are, however, apparently different from their relatives at the species level. After a careful examination, I have come to the conclusion that both are new to science, and am going to describe them in the present paper.

The holotypes of the new species to be described are deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Before going into descriptions, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Katsumi AKITA, Hisai City, and Mr. Masaaki KIMURA, Okinawa Prefecture, who submitted important materials to me for taxonomic study. Thanks are also due to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, for taking photographs inserted in this paper. Finally, I am deeply indebted to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO, head of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his continuous advice on my entomological study.

Pseudoogeton kimurai sp. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Blackish brown, with antennae, mouth parts, legs, etc., reddish brown, dorsal surface darker and feebly copper-coloured; ventral surface moderately shining, dorsal surface strongly, somewhat vitreously so. Oblong-ovate, strongly convex above, distinctly constricted between prothorax and elytra. Brachypterous.

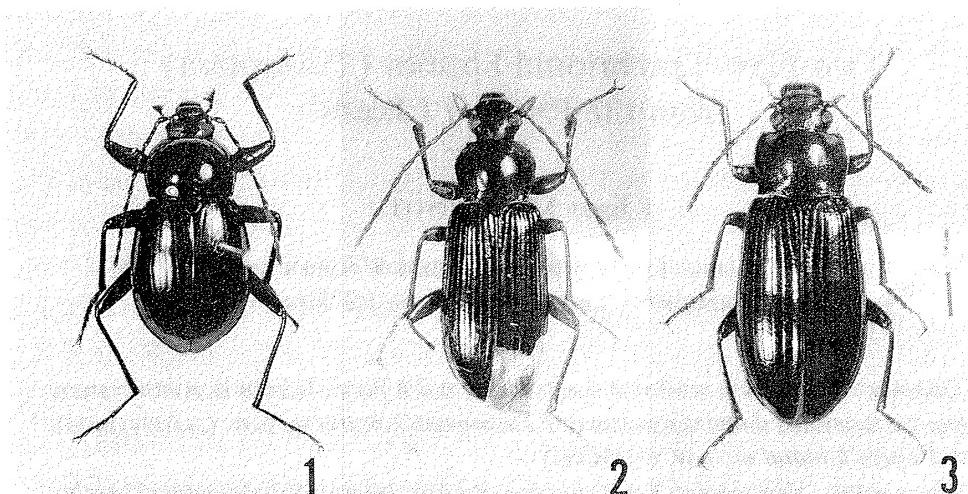


Fig. 1. *Pseudoogeton kimurai* sp. nov., ♂, holotype; Figs. 2–3. Habitus of *Tarpela kimurai* sp. nov. — 2. ♂, holotype, 3, ♀, paratype.

Head transversely oblong, almost vertical against pronotum in repose, rather closely and finely punctate; clypeus transverse, gently bent downwards, straightly truncate at apex, weakly depressed basad, with fronto-clypeal sulcus fine and widely arcuate; genae obtuse and raised before eyes; eyes comma-shaped, rounded laterally, diatone about 0.8 times the width of an eye. Antenna filiform, reaching basal 1/3 of elytra, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.56, 0.2, 1.1, 0.47, 0.69, 0.65, 0.63, 0.59, 0.51, 0.48, 0.63.

Pronotum quadrate, widest at the middle; apex almost straight and finely margined; base gently arcuate posteriad, truncate opposite to scutellum; sides rounded and finely margined; front angles rectangular and not produced; hind angles rectangular though feebly projected posteriad; disc strongly convex, minutely punctate, the punctures obviously shallower than those on head. Scutellum wide triangular, sparsely scattered with minute punctures.

Elytra oblong-ovate, strongly convex above, thickest at basal 1/3, arcuate laterad and widest at basal 3/7; disc finely punctato-striate, the striae often disappeared in inner portions of elytra; intervals feebly convex, slightly aciculate, sparsely scattered with microscopic punctures; sides rather steeply declined to lateral margins which are narrowly expanded laterad and finely rimmed; humeri not swollen; apical portions slightly dehiscent.

Male anal sternite gently truncate at apex. Fore femora spined at apical 1/3 on inner margin; male protibia almost straight, slightly gouged in basal half, gently thickened in apical half, which is haired on the inner margin; tarsi with ratios of the lengths of each segment: 0.75, 0.41, 0.32, 0.23, 1.2; 0.95, 0.54, 0.42, 0.29, 1.23; 2.1, 0.69, 0.43, 1.33. Male genitalia short fusiform; lateral lobes sharply toothed.

Female robuster than male.

Body length: 11–14 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Tokashiki, Tokashiki Is., Ryukyu Islands, 2. V. 1994, M. KIMURA leg. Paratypes: 13 exs., same data as for the holotype; 13 exs., 20. IV. 1993; 4 exs., 15. V. 1995; 25 exs. 16. V. 1995, 11 exs., 17. V. 1995, same locality and collector.

Notes. This new species resemble *Pseudoogeton uenoi* (MASUMOTO, 1981) distributed in Taiwan, but can be distinguished from the latter by the head more finely punctate, the wider scutellum, the elytra with the apical portions not protruded apicad but slightly dehiscent, the punctures on elytral striae smaller, the apical portions of male genitalia not arrowhead-shaped as in *P. uenoi*.

Tarpela kimurai sp. nov.

(Figs. 2, 3)

This new species resembles *Tarpela amamiensis* KASZAB, 1964, but is distinguishable from the latter by the following characteristics.

Male. Head slightly less transverse, a little more convex above, with an impression between eyes; clypeus rather distinctly depressed and produced apicad, fronto-clypeal border straight; eyes slightly more transverse, diatone about 3 times the width of an eye. Antenna with ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.4, 0.2, 0.8, 0.6, 0.6, 0.75, 0.7, 0.7, 0.6, 0.6, 0.7.

Pronotum obviously wider, widest at apical 2/5, more strongly and closely punctate. Scutellum more clearly punctate basally.

Elytra more clearly though finely punctato-striate; intervals convex, obviously scattered with minute punctures.

Tibiae shorter and almost straight, fore tibia thickened in apical 1/3, more narrowly gouged beneath; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 1.2; 0.65, 0.5, 0.45, 0.3, 1.25; 0.75, 0.6, 0.4, 1.35. Male genitalia elongate fusiform.

Female. Pronotum wider, widened in more anterior portion than in *T. amamiensis*; elytra more clearly punctato-striate.

Body length: 9.5–11.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mt. Ueshiro-dake, Kume Is., Ryukyu Islands, 28. XII. 1993, M. KIMURA leg. Paratypes: 2 exs., Tomunaha, Nakasato Vill., Kume Is., 23. II. 1994, M. KIMURA leg.

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